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Cotton fabrics and their
uses

Washington

1928

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

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**COTTON FABRICS AND
THEIR USES**



TEXTILE DIVISION

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UNITED STATES
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1928

FOREWORD

It is characteristic of modern business that it relies more and more upon technical and economic facts. While a considerable fund of statistical and economic information is available to guide the producer and distributor, data regarding the wide and various uses of cotton are rather meager. Yet the complexity of present-day production and distribution is such that the producer and merchant find great difficulty in following the links in the long industrial and commercial chain between the producer of the raw material and the ultimate consumer of the finished product.

This outline of current uses of cotton, our most important fiber, is an important addition to the knowledge of a subject that is little known but one on which more light is necessary if the cotton industry is to cope successfully with present conditions. The compilations represent part of a study to develop new and extended uses for cotton undertaken by the Department of Commerce under authority of Congress. A similar study is in progress by the Department of Agriculture and by the Cotton Textile Institute (Inc.), the work of the three agencies being conducted under a coordinated plan.

The Textile Division of the bureau is kept informed on all phases of cotton fabrics and their uses and invites communications from those interested.

JULIUS KLEIN, *Director,*
Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

MARCH, 1928.

ii

COTTON FABRICS AND THEIR USES

PRESENT USES OF COTTON FABRICS

The study of new and extended uses for cotton is of interest not merely to the cotton growers, cotton manufacturers, and cotton dealers, but to all who are interested in the economic life of this country. Cotton growing and cotton manufacturing are among the most important basic industries of the United States. Cotton is grown on nearly one-third of all farms and the value of cotton and cottonseed is almost one-quarter of the value of all crops harvested. The cotton manufacturing industry, employing nearly 6 per cent of all the wage earners and paying hundreds of millions of dollars in wages, is one of the most important branches of manufacture. The value of raw cotton exports represents almost one-half of the total exports of farm products, while the exports of raw cotton and cotton manufactures are over one-fifth of the total exports from the United States.

The changes taking place in an industry of such magnitude are bound to have their effect upon the business life of the United States. That the cotton industry has not escaped the vicissitudes of the modern commercial and industrial world is generally known. Changes in production and consumption of cotton products have taken place, although the per capita consumption of cotton in the United States has not changed materially in recent years. It does not require statistical analysis, for example, to prove that the changes in clothing styles brought about a decline in demand for cotton for wearing apparel because of smaller yardage per garment, discarding of some articles of wearing apparel, and substitution of other fibers for cotton. Nor does it require extensive research to appreciate that the expansion of the automobile industry has resulted in a larger demand for cotton in that field.

The fact, however, that the per capita consumption of cotton has not changed much during the past decade indicates that cotton does not share in the increased demand of recent years brought about by the enhanced purchasing power of the population. Some industries have been able, as a result of technical and economic research, to adapt themselves to the newer trends in demand and it is believed that the study in new and extended uses for cotton may pave the way for similar research with similar results for the cotton industry.

The record crop of 1926 focused the attention of growers and merchants upon the demand situation. While the low prices brought about by the large crop of that year stimulated consumption in the United States and in foreign countries, the quantity of raw cotton fed to the world spindles was not commensurate with the crop. It was natural, therefore, for the cotton growers and merchants to turn their thoughts toward means of increasing the demand for cotton. Similarly, the cotton manufacturers, with a more than

liberal supply of raw material in 1926 and equipment to convert it into goods, likewise, became interested in increasing the consumption of cotton products.

In view of the general importance of the cotton industry, financiers, economists, legislators, and others have also become interested in the subject of increasing the uses for cotton. As a result of efforts by these various groups the Department of Commerce and the Department of Agriculture were authorized by Congress to conduct an investigation to find the present uses and to discover possible new and additional uses for cotton and cotton products. The Cotton Textile Institute undertook a similar study, and these three agencies arranged to coordinate the work in order to proceed with greater economy of time and effort.

The task of the Department of Commerce in connection with this study falls into two phases:

1. To list every kind of cotton cloth made, and to find all uses to which such cloths or articles are at present applied.

2. To study every industry, trade, profession, and art with the object of (a) learning wherein the process of manufacturing or operation would lend itself to a new use or an extended use of cotton cloth or other cotton product; (b) to study articles produced or used in various industries, trades, and professions with the object of discovering therein possibilities for new or extended uses for cotton.

The accompanying compilation of fabrics and uses represents the first phase of the task. A more or less adequate catalogue of present uses was indispensable before beginning the task of finding new or additional uses for cotton products.

While this list was compiled primarily as an aid to the second phase of the study it has a commercial value of its own. In the main, raw cotton and even cotton fabrics are not used directly by the consuming public but go through one or more processes of manufacture before they reach the ultimate consumer in the form of clothing and other articles. Consequently, many growers and manufacturers do not possess adequate information as to the final consumers of cotton goods, which is another way of stating that they have difficulty in determining the ultimate factors in the demand for their products. The list given here furnishes a basis for an understanding of these factors.

The information contained in the accompanying lists has been secured from various sources. Most of the data have been obtained by means of questionnaires sent to cotton manufacturers, converters, cotton and cotton goods merchants, knitting mills, and others. Questionnaires to member mills of the Cotton Textile Institute have been sent through that organization where the answers have been tabulated and transmitted to the Textile Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Considerable information has been obtained from the Partial List of Uses of American Raw Cotton, by Dr. H. B. Killough of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, as well as from textile dictionaries and other literature on cotton fabrics.

In preparing this report the main object has been to secure information on uses of individual cotton products rather than uses of cotton products in general. The Bureau of Home Economics, of the Department of Agriculture, made a study of uses of cotton in clothing and household articles, irrespective of the kind of fabric, and the Bureau

of Agricultural Economics of the same department made a similar study of farm uses. The information contained in the reports by the above bureaus has been included in list No. 3.

Although, as may be seen from the above outline of sources, endeavor has been made to include as much information as possible in these lists, they are presented as preliminary compilations and will be amplified and revised at a later date. It is hoped that during the second phase of this investigation, where industries will be studied individually, considerably more information will be obtained, though the primary purpose of the second phase is the discovery of new and extended uses rather than finding present uses. On the whole, the fabrics and uses have been listed as reported in the questionnaires or as found in the other sources without attempting to verify the data. It may be stated here that many members of the cotton manufacturing industry and trade and others interested in the subject of cotton uses can undoubtedly add to the given information. Their suggestions and criticism will be gladly received and appreciated.

The list, however, contains a sufficiently representative range of fabrics and uses to give a fair idea of the great variety of cotton cloth produced as well as of the large number of uses for which some products are suitable. The wide range of usefulness of cotton products in general can be seen from the list of uses, where it may be observed that they are used not merely for clothing and household articles but in agriculture, industrial processes and machinery, transportation equipment, electrical equipment, building and construction, for medical, surgical, and sanitary purposes, in sports and other forms of recreation, and for many other purposes.

Part I.—FABRICS AND THEIR USES

That all cotton products for which information was received might be listed in regular alphabetical order, materials other than fabrics, such as absorbent cotton, batting, wadding, cordage, etc., are included with the fabrics.

List No. 1.—FABRICS CONCERNING WHICH INFORMATION HAS BEEN SECURED

Absorbent cotton.	Domest.	Organdie.
Airplane fabrics.	Drill.	Osnaburg.
Alpaca.	Duck.	Outing flannel.
Armures.	Duvelyn.	Oxford.
Awning stripes.	Eiderdown.	Pajama checks.
Baize.	Elastic fabric.	Percalé.
Balloon cloth.	Embroidery.	Pin checks.
Basket-weave cloth.	Felt.	Piqué.
Batiste.	Flannels.	Push.
Bating and wadding.	Fannelettes.	Pongee.
Beach cloth.	Fringes.	Poplin.
Beaver cloth.	Fustians.	Print cloth.
Bedford cord.	Gauze.	Ratine.
Belted.	Gingham.	Rep.
Braids.	Glass cloth.	Ribbons.
Breaker fabric.	Haircloth.	Rubberized fabrics.
Broadcloth.	Hickory cloth.	Sateen.
Brocades.	Hollands.	Satin (cotton back).
Buckram.	Imitation leather.	Serim.
Bunting.	Indian linen.	Seersucker.
Burlap.	Jeans.	Serge.
Calico.	Jersey cloth.	Shade cloth.
Cambric.	Khaki cloth.	Sheeting.
Canton flannel.	Knit goods.	Sponge cloth.
Casement cloth.	Lace.	Stockinet.
Canvas.	Laces and lacings.	Suède cloth.
Challie.	Lawns.	Swiss.
Chambray.	Lenos.	Tapestry.
Chantilly net and lace.	Lincolum.	Tartan.
Charmeuse.	Linters.	Terry cloth.
Cheesecloth.	Long cloth.	Thread.
Cheviots.	Madras.	Ticking.
Chiffon.	Maline.	Tinsel yarns.
Chintz.	Marquissette.	Tire cord fabrics.
Cordage, rope, and twine.	Marselles.	Tobacco cloth.
Corduroy.	Mohpac.	Toweling.
Cottonade.	Moire.	Tufts.
Coutil.	Moleskin.	Tulle.
Covert cloth.	Molleton.	Twill.
Crash.	Momie cloth.	Velveteen.
Crêpe.	Moreen.	Velvet (cotton back).
Crêpe de chine.	Mull.	Velour.
Cretonne.	Muslin.	Venetian.
Crinkle cloth.	Nainsook.	Voile.
Crinoline.	Narrow fabrics.	Waste.
Damask.	Net.	Waterproof fabrics.
Denim.	Netting.	Webbing.
Diaper cloth.	Novelty yarns.	Wicking.
Dimity.	Oilcloth.	Wigan.

List No. 2.—FABRICS AND USES

In the following list the first paragraph gives a brief description of the fabric and the second paragraph enumerates uses of the fabric.

Absorbent Cotton.

Cotton batting usually bleached or treated and sterilized. For all medical and surgical purposes by hospitals, dispensaries, physicians, surgeons, dentists, etc. In first-aid kits, sanitary supplies, and for general household and personal use.

Airplane Fabrics.

Plain, closely woven; light and strong; hard-twisted yarns. Usually treated or doped.

For covering wings, ailerons, fuselage, and other parts of airplanes. Dress and shirt material. (See also Balloon cloth.)

Alpaca.

Plain weave, lustrous, smooth, wiry. Usually cotton warp with wool filling.

For clothing and as linings for clothing; curtains.

Armures.

Fancy, irregular or broken weave, giving a pebbled effect.

Outerwear; upholstery, curtains and draperies, in interior decorating; wall covering.

Awning Stripes.

Usually heavy fabric (duck), plain weave with woven, printed, or painted stripes.

Beach chairs and steamer chairs; umbrellas for trucks, stands, etc.; hammocks; awnings, canopies, and sleeping-porch curtains; furniture covering; van linings.

Baize.

Loose, plain-woven, napped, and finished to imitate felt. Card-table covers; lining for instrument and jewelry cases, interlining; silence cloths for lamp bases, paper weights, etc. (See also Flannels, etc.)

Balloon Cloth.

Plain, closely woven, unbleached; made of fine hard-twisted yarns, rubberized or treated.

Covering for balloon gas cells, and for balloon envelopes; airplane coverings; untreated, for shirts, dresses, etc.

Basket-weave Cloth.

Plain woven; several threads drawn together in both warp and filling, producing the plaited effects of a basket.

Dress and sport shirts for men and women, dresses, table runners, curtains, corsets and brassieres, neckwear, embroidery base.

Batiste.

Thin, soft, plain-woven fabric resembling nainsook, but finer. Some grades highly mercerized.

Sleeping garments; children's clothes; general dress material; facing for brassieres, corsets, and girdles; in dyeing and bleaching processes as an apron for conveying; curtains; base for embroidery; women's underwear.

Batting and Wadding.

Matted layers of raw cotton.

Padding for quilts, comfortables, mattresses, upholstery, clothing (shoulders, etc.), athletic suits, and sports accessories; padding for candy and jewelry boxes, caskets, etc.; for the packing and shipping of delicate apparatus, glassware, radio tubes, candles, patent leather, silverware, etc.; used as filler for dolls, powder puffs, pillows, sweat pads, horse collars, etc.; absorbent cotton.

Beach Cloth.

Light fabric, cotton warp and mohair filling or all cotton to imitate linen crash.

Men's and women's summer suits, sport clothes, uniforms for nurses, attendants, etc.; draperies; table scarfs; lining in men's neckwear; base for fancy work.

Beaver Cloth.

Heavy, double-faced, hard-trim warp, coarse filling. Napped on both sides.

Work, sport, and athletic wear; women's coats; children's clothes; hats and caps; shoe linings and facings.

Bedford Cord.

Stout fancy woven fabric with raised warp cord effect. Somewhat resembles pique.

Dresses, knickers, riding habits, sporting costumes, uniforms for heavy use; hats and caps; collars, shirts.

Belting.

Types of duck or duck weave.

Belts for transmission of power in all sorts of machines, shaftings, motors, automobile transmission bands, etc., straps for various purposes such as street cars, automobiles, snubber straps, razor straps, and harness. As conveyors for merchandise. (See also Webbing and Braids.)

Braids.

Flat or tubular narrow fabric made on a braiding machine.

Trimming and binding upholstery, awnings, floor covering, interior decorations; trimming on luggage, purses, hats, wearing apparel, underwear, sanitary goods, shoes, and toys; garters, arm bands; suspenders; tire tape; winding armatures, magnets, and cables, as an insulating protector. (See also Webbing.)

Breaker Fabric (tire fabric).

Heavy leno design of plied yarn giving open or lacey effect.

In automobile tires. (See also Tire cord fabrics.)

Broadcloth.

Plain close-woven fine fabric, plied yarns in warp or filling or both and having a smooth, soft, mercerized surface.

Smocks; uniforms for nurses, attendants, etc.; underwear, sleeping garments; shrouds; infant wear; shirts, collars; handkerchiefs; umbrellas; counterpanes, upholstery, draperies; base for embroideries and art needle work; summer covering for auto seats; linings for hand bags, luggage, etc.

Brocades.

Elaborate jacquard woven designs, appearing in relief against a satin or twilled background.

Upholstery; wall covering; draperies; lining and trimming for wearing apparel and luggage; suitings and evening wraps for women; corsets, brassieres, and girdles; neckties.

Buckram.

Coarse open weave, heavily sized.

Stiffening in hat shapes and clothing; artificial flowers; shoe tongue, backings; bookbinding; base for embroidery; stage costumes; interlinings in purses, luggage, etc.

Bunting.

Plain woven of soft twisted yarns, similar to cheesecloth.

Flags, decorations, costumes, dust cloths, drops (theatrical).

Burlap (cotton).

Heavy, coarse, plain woven fabric.

Bags; bale coverings; merchandise covers and wrappings; upholstery; floor coverings; hangings, interior decorations.

Calico.

Coarse, plain woven, printed on one side and highly sized.

Dresses and linings in clothing; aprons.

Cambric.

Plain close woven of medium yarns, similar to muslin, but glazed and polished. Heavily sized and stiffened when used for linings.

Interlining in mattresses; covers for pillows, cushions, and comfortables; athletic goods; interior decorations and draperies; for pockets, facing, lining, and trimming in wearing apparel; costumes of various kinds; laundry markers; softer finish used for infant wear, sleeping garments, and underclothes.

Canton Flannel. (See Flannels, Flannelette, and Canton flannels.)**Casement Cloth.**

Sheer, plain, or printed fabric made in a variety of weaves and finishes.

Draperies, summer dresses, bungalow aprons, smocks, etc.

Canvas. (See Duck.)**Challis.**

Soft, plain weave; lightweight, printed or plain fabric similar to voile but not as fine or smooth.

Dresses, negligee, draperies.

Chambrays.

Plain weave.—Lightweight fabric. Similar to gingham usually having dyed warp and white filling. *Chambray gingham*.—Plain weave and printed in checks or stripes with white selvage.

Work clothing, dresses, shirts, beach robes, rompers and play garments for children, aprons, lining for wearing apparel, quilts, mattress ticking, trimming dolls.

Chantilly Net and Lace (imitation).

Bobbin lace; pattern outlined on a double-mesh ground.

As trimming and decoration on draperies, underbodies, dresses, nightwear, children's clothes, stage costumes, shawls, veils, underwear.

Charmeuse.

Satin weave; fine, light fabric, with dull back and subdued luster on surface.

Women's underwear, dresses, linings for clothing, nightwear, children's clothes, decorations, costumes, linings for luggage.

Cheesecloth.

Soft, plain weave, low construction. Lighter grades known as gauze.

Interlining in clothing; undercovering in cushions and mattresses; wall covering; festive decorations; carnival costumes; surgical gauze; bandages; sanitary goods; first-aid kits; covering merchandise, fixtures, etc.; wrapping cheese; in dry-cell batteries; bookbinding; in manufacture of dolls; straining, filtering, dusting; backing for waterproof paper, oilcloth; bags for tea, herbs, spices, and dyes; protecting seed beds, covering for shade-grown tobacco. (See also Gauze.)

Cheviots.

Stout twilled fabric woven with colored stripe or check effect.

Suitings, shirts, work and sport clothes, upholstery.

Chiffon.

Dull, soft finished, open weave fabric of fine hard twisted yarns.

Dresses, sleeping garments, underwear, dressing gowns, scarfs, and other ladies' wear. Aprons, beach robes, trimmings and linings for ladies' clothing, dolls' clothes.

Chintz.

Plain, brightly printed, glazed fabric, woven of hard twist warp and coarse slack twist filling.

Curtains, upholstery, coverings for trunks, box linings, etc.

Cordage, Rope, Twine.

Clotheslines; signal cords; pull cords in electric fixtures; trolley cords; plow lines and harness; sash cords; for transmission in various kinds of machinery; picture and mirror hangers; trimmings and reinforcements in drapes; nets; in exercise devices; headsets and loud-speaker devices in radio; rings for auto tire covers; stringing dolls; in asbestos packing for pumps and machinery; hoists in dumbwaiters, wells, shafts, etc.; tow lines; halyards; for tying and packing parcels, boxes, etc.; binding in harvesting machinery; pull cords and reinforcement for awnings, tents, tarpaulins; as twines in loom harness; fish nets; reinforcement in water-proof paper; in mattress tufting; upholstery; trimmings on brooms, carpets, etc.; in building and similar trades for marking, lining, etc.; ties and trimming on dresses; draw strings in clothing.

Corduroy.

Stout pile fabric, heavy warp rib effect, piece dyed.

Women's sport wear; bath robes; infant wear; dresses; hunting and work clothes; men's caps; boys' suits; gauntlets or gloves; upholstery on baby carriages, automobiles, etc.; pillows.

Cottonade.

A coarse heavy fabric, made to look like woolens and worsteds in weave, colorings, and finish.

Men's wear, overalls and other work clothes, hunting clothes and wearing apparel of the heavier sorts, dresses, sports suits, as base for rubberized fabrics, heavy linings for clothing, tablecloths.

Coutil (corset cloth).

Usually herringbone twill, firm, tough, fancy stripes and figures are secured by variation in weave.

Corsets and brassieres, belts (surgical, etc.), bedcovers, draperies, ticking, work clothes, hunting and sports clothes, hats, athletic goods covers.

Cover Cloth.

Twilled fabric of double and twist warp and single or two-ply filling; may be made of mixed colored yarns to resemble a woolen fabric.

For overcoats, suits, floor covering, overalls, roofs, decks.

Crash.

Rough texture, plain or twilled, and having variety effects produced by novelty yarns and weaves.

Summer suits, dresses, skirts, blouses, knickers, riding habits, tablecloths, napkins, towels, workbags, laundry bags.

Crêpe.

Fabric having grain effect or crinkly surface produced by alternate use of right and left twist yarns.

Dresses; kimono; underwear; sleeping garments; women's scarfs; linings and trimmings for women's clothing, bags, etc.; infant wear; aprons; smocks; men's shirts; dolls' clothing; beach robes; drapes; pillow covers; bedspreads; house bags of various sorts; breakfast sets.

Crêpe de Chine.

Plain weave, an imitation of silk crêpe de chine. Made with cotton warp and silk filling. Soft and clinging with crêpe effect.

Underwear, bloomers, dresses, sleeping garments, kimono, children's clothes, brassieres, garters, bed coverlets, scarfs and neckwear, shawls, costume slips, household bags of all kinds, lamp shades, drapes, dolls' clothing.

Cretonne.

Fabric of different constructions, printed with bold designs.

Covers for pillows, cushions, box springs, mattresses (as a ticking), beds, hats; boxes of all sorts; wastebaskets; lamp shades; slip covers for furniture, bird cages, radiolas; draperies; scarfs and covers for desks, tables, buffets, and trays; screens; curtains; covers for parasols; bags for laundry, shoes, etc.; hand bags; bathing capes; aprons; smocks; infant wear; theatrical uses; carnival costumes; decorations; trunk lining; toilet kits.

Crinkle Cloth. (See Seersucker.)**Crinoline.**

Open weave, hard-twisted warp, heavily sized fabric. May be twill or satin weave; has horseshair filling.

In hat shapes (crowns), interlining and stiffening for all kinds of wearing apparel, base for machine-made embroidery, surgical bandages, book-binding.

Damask.

Fabric in jacquard designs, the pattern and ground in satin weave.

Towels, tablecloths, table scarfs, napkins, pillows, bedspreads, draperies, upholstery, wall covering.

Denim.

Twilled fabric of coarse, single, hard-twisted yarns. Usually colored warp and white filling; may be piece dyed.

Overalls, jumpers, and other work clothing; cushions, upholstery, box-spring pockets; mattress ticking; light pads, and mattresses as in canoes, etc.; bags of all sorts; awnings, canopies.

Diaper Cloth.

Soft twill weave of ply or single warp and single filling yarns in a birdseye or diamond pattern.

Toweling, sanitary napkins.

Dimity.

Sheer white or printed fabric made with warp cords.

Summer dresses, shirts, children's wear (in checks), underwear, curtains, other household decorations, table runners and scarfs, furniture slip covers, lamp shades, bedspreads and bed covers, foundation for embroideries and art needlework.

Domest.

Warp stripe fabric similar to flannel, often with cotton and wool filling.

Linings for wearing apparel; pajamas; shirts.

Drill.

Stout, medium weight, twilled fabric.

Hunting and work clothing; corsets, brassieres, girdles, belts; pocketing, shoe lining, shoe heel pads; draperies, curtains, other household decorations; mops, dust cloths; covering for cushions, comfortables, box springs, furniture; mattress ticking; hammocks; tents; sails; covering for life preservers; linings for tires; bookbinding; auto tops (impregnated and enameled); motor gears; laundry shipper's bags and baskets, bags for clothes, shoes, hats, sugar, etc.; awnings, canopies; upholstering moving vans; friction tape; packing against steam, air, and fluids; cotton insertion bosc; straining and filtering; tarpaulin; insulation such as winding for armatures, cables, and wires; roofing; drop cloth (used by painters to protect floors and furniture); machine aprons (conveyors), base for imitation leather, rubberized fabrics and oilcloth; base for suede effect, backing for abrasive cloths (emery cloth, etc.); khaki; harness traces; husking gloves; card clothing for textile machinery.

Duck.

Closely woven, stiff and durable. Generally plied yarns in both warp and filling but sometimes both single and ply.

Hunting clothes, overalls, and other work clothes (packing houses, creameries, etc.); brassieres and corsets; visors; leggings; innersoles, heel stays, reinforcement, forepart and toe linings, and vamp linings in shoes; uppers for wooden soled boots used in crude-oil refineries, uppers for tennis and other sport shoes; bath curtains; wall covering; upholstery; ticking for couch, hammock, and boat mattresses; covers for box springs; partition curtains; hammocks; window shades; umbrellas (wagon, lawn, and beach); folding chairs; awnings, canopies; canoe coverings; tents; folding chairs; base for oilcloth, imitation leather, rubberized fabrics; backing for emery cloth and other abrasives; base for suede effects; bookbinding; tires; blowout patches for tire repairs; balloon fabrics; motor gears; gaskets; oil filtering in automobiles; tool kits; miner's bags and sacks of all sorts (coal, coke, ore, ash, dirt, etc.); laundry bags and baskets (house-

Duck—Continued.

hold and plant); cotton picking bags, news bags, mail bags, nose bags, coin bags, vacuum cleaner bags, golf bags, etc.; dunnage and sea bags; truck covers, hay covers, horse covers; covering for street-car roofs, porch floors, etc.; ship covers of all sorts (covers for searchlights, wheels, hatches, rails, decks, cockpits, winches, crows, instrument cases, boat fall tube); sail; army cots; facing for boat fenders; enameled for case covers, seats, and auto tops; roofing on trucks, cabs, and auto tops (treated with black oil); molded V belts for machinery; conveyor belts in harvesting machinery; aprons on polishing rolls in laundry machinery; engine and cab curtains and cab tops in railways; airplane propeller blades (compressed); paper dryer felts; chutes; insulating covering for ice-cream cans; linings in refrigerator cars; facings for horse collars; irrigation ditches; ventilation and air ducts in mines (brattice cloth); packing against steam, air, water, and chemical fluids in pumps and machinery; press cloths in cottonseed-oil mills; fire hose; belts; packing (against water) in oil wells; plumbers' and electricians' wiping pads; strainers and filters; collapsible buckets; wood carriers; solid fabric tires for wheels on hand trucks and furniture (these tires are made of diagonal fabric strips sewn together in blocks and subjected to hydraulic pressure); wind breaks (weather protection in winter to protect floors and furniture); tarpaulins; dirt slings used in excavation; asbestos cloth; bridge dodgers; straight jackets and other restraint apparatus; theatrical scenery; stage swimming tanks; advertising signs; surgical supplies; athletic goods; quoits; back stops (golf); safety devices such as life nets, life preservers, life belts, etc.

Duvelin.

Soft velvety twill effect, fine nap, and of mercerized yarns. Cotton or wool warp and silk filling.

Coats; dresses; millinery; trimmings; pocket linings; linings for wearing apparel; base for rubberized fabrics; table covers, etc.; draperies; upholstery.

Eiderdown.

Knitted fabric of soft spun yarns, heavily napped on one or both sides. Negligee, infant wear, leggings, bath robes, caps, trimmings on hats and fur coats, glove linings, shoe linings, sleeping bags, blankets, doll covering, burial blankets.

Elastic Fabric.

Narrow fabric, part of warp consisting of rubber threads. Underwear; corsets; brassieres; garters; girdles; suspenders; arm bands; shoe gorings; corrective hosiery; braces, etc. (medical and sport); toys; hinges for jewelry boxes, etc.

Embroidery (cotton).

Mats, dollies, dresses, aprons, underwear, bedspreads, scarfs (bureau, table, etc.), infants' caps and sacques, dressing sacques, kimonos, pillow cases, table napkins, nightgowns, house dresses, handkerchiefs, slips. (See also Muslin, Pique, Drills, Crêpe, Lawns, Nainsook, Batiste, all of which are used as a base.)

Felt (cotton).

Coarse fabric napped on both sides and pressed. Often merely the pressed fiber.

Hats; padding in wearing apparel; shoe heel pads, insole and tongue linings; house slippers; padding in furniture, mattresses, etc.; dining-table pads (silence cloths); ironing-board pads; cue tips; gaskets; pads in musical instruments; saddle and harness pads; in construction for soundproofing (walls and floors), weather stripping; pennants and banners.

Flannels, Flannelettes, and Canton Flannels.

Twilled fabric, woven of coarse soft yarns and napped. *Canton*.—Long nap on one side. Bleached or dyed in piece. *Flannelette*.—Short nap on one side. Usually printed. *Outing*.—Full napped shorn and pressed, in white, solid colors, or stripes.

Flannels, Flannelettes, and Canton Flannels—Continued.

Shirts; dresses; beach robes; bath robes; sport coats; babies' underwear; socks; gloves; aprons; pockets and linings in clothing; vamp, tongue, sock lining, and interlining in shoes; linings for leggings; lining gun cases, instrument cases; bed covering; babies' blankets; dust cloths, plain or chemically treated; covering for dolls and other toys; toilet kits; first-aid kits; surgical dressing.

Fringes.

Threads or cords grouped or bound together and loose at one end.

For window shades; curtains and draperies; awnings; valances; flags; bedspreads; hammocks; beach umbrellas; scarfs; decorations of all sorts; rugs and carpets; trimmings for dresses, etc.; tablecloths and scarfs; lamp shades; canopies.

Fustians.

A variety of closely woven, heavy fabrics, either cut pile or stout weft face. (See also Velvet, Mole-skin, Corduroy.)

Gauze.

Sheer open-woven fabric.

Surgical bandages; covering merchandise and fixtures; dust cloths. (See also Cheesecloth.)

Gingham.

Woven in checks, plaids, and stripes; unlimited variety of color combinations; several grades. Lightweight fabric woven in yarn-dyed stripes, checks, or plaids in variety of weaves and finishes such as apron checks, chambray gingham, nurse or Red Cross gingham, Scotch gingham, tissue, zephyr, madras ginghams.

Dresses, smocks, dressing gowns, beach robes, shirts, children's play and bathing suits, bloomers, pajamas, dust caps, bonnets, aprons, trimmings and linings, curtains, draperies, lamp shades, chair back and seat covers, cushion covers, valances, shelf ruffling and edging, other household decorations, bedspreads, table cloths, napkins, nursery accessories, clothes hangers, clothespin bags, laundry bags, shopping bags, work bags, artificial flowers, dolls' clothes.

Glass Cloth.

Type of wiping or towel fabric made of smooth, hard-twisted yarns which do not lint.

Wiping windows, glassware, etc.

Haircloth.

Stiff, wiry; horsehair filling.

As shape retainers in clothing, shoes, and caps; upholstery.

Hickory Cloth.

Striped, resembling ticking but lighter weight and softer feel; similar to cottonade. (See Drills.)

Hollands.

Plain weave and medium or lightweight; finished to imitate linen. Usually glazed or heavily sized.

Window shades, backing in patches for tire repairs, insulation (separators for rubber insertion tape), surgical bandages.

Imitation Leather.

Various cotton fabrics treated and covered with a pyroxylin coating or other chemical compound.

Upholstering automobiles, railroad cars, and furniture; cushion covers; luggage; brief cases; toilet kits; suitcases; collar boxes; luncheon kits; pocket-books, and similar leather goods or novelties; shoe uppers; auto curtains; sweat bands on hats; bookbinding; insulation in electrical apparatus; dress trimmings; belts; desk accessories.

Indian Linon.

Fine, closely woven of combed yarns.

Children's clothes; shirts; women's underwear; dresses, waists, etc.; smocks; linings in women's wear. (See also Lawn.)

Jeans.

Similar to drill but more closely woven and finer. Overalls, jackets, and other work clothing; children's suits; patients' night-shirts; doctors' and nurses' uniforms; corsets; athletic goods; shoe linings and uppers; linings, trimming, and facing; wearing apparel; base for imitation leather and rubberized fabrics.

Jersey Cloth.

Knitted fabric. Dresses and other outer garments; underwear; gloves; base for rubberized fabrics; covering for meats.

Khaki Cloth.

Heavy, stout, twilled cotton fabric, of various grades, dyed khaki or dust color. Military uniforms; dresses, knickers, and other outer garments, especially work clothes, sport, and other heavy wear; scout hats; children's bloomers; overalls; shirts; leggings; upholstery; cushions; porch curtains.

Knit Goods.

Piece goods or articles of wearing apparel manufactured on a knitting machine. Dresses, sport coats, jackets, sport jerseys; vests; sweaters; slippers; infant garments; sleeping garments; shawls, scarfs, ties; gloves and mittens, wristlets; caps; hosiery; bathing suits; powder puffs; wash cloths; mesh bags; market bags; lining for rubber shoes; scrub and mop rags; tubing for polishing, dusting, and wiping; finger cots for medical and surgical use and as protectors to workers such as grinders and polishers; toys; doll covering; gas mantles.

Lace.

A delicate open network of various designs not having a ground fabric. Stage costumes; wedding veils, other veils; brassieres; caps; shawls; trimming for ladies' dresses, hats, corsets, underwear, sleeping garments, negligee, garters, gloves, handkerchiefs; children's caps; infant garments; baby carriage robes and crib trimming; curtains; tablecloths; trimming for bedspreads, canopies; table scarfs, dollies, lamp shades, upholstery; arm and head rests in furniture; trimming dolls; in artificial flower bouquets; casket trimming.

Laces and Lacings.

Braided cords or narrow tapes. For corsets, dresses, blouses, leggings, trousers, shoes, underwear, uniforms, athletic goods (garments, belts, boxing gloves, footballs, etc.).

Lawn.

Sheer, plain-woven, bleached, dyed, or printed fabric, made of hard-twisted yarns, finished with more or less sizing. Plain, thin, highly polished. Dresses and other ladies' outer garments, handkerchiefs, underwear, scarfs, lamp shades, curtains, base for embroideries, rubberized fabrics, trimmings.

Lenos.

Various types of lightweight fabrics distinguished by a lacey or open-work effect combined with other weaves. Dresses, waists, curtains. (See also Breaker fabric and Marquisette.)

Linoleum.

Composition of oxidized linseed oil, ground cork, and pigments rolled in various thicknesses over a burlap base. Osnaburgs sometimes used. Floor covers; deck covers; covers for floor boards and running boards in automobiles.

Linters.

Short fibers remaining on the cottonseed after ginning which are removed in the cottonseed-oil mills. Bating, wadding, and stuffing material for mattresses, cushions, comfortables, furniture, horse collars, pads; absorbent cotton; felts; low-grade yarns for lamp and candle wicks; twine and rope; cellulose derivatives

Linters—Continued.

used in writing paper, explosives, lacquers, gums, cellulose acetate sheets used as windows in auto side curtains; films, rayon, and other plastic products.

Long Cloth.

Plain, fine, closely woven fabric, soft finish, bleached or printed. Similar to muslin. Outer garments, underwear, collars.

Madras.

Lightweight fabric with plain white ground and fancy colored or white warp stripe effect (ginghams), fine texture; rich patterns; plain ground combined with fancy effects. Sometimes leno stripe effect used. *Draperies.*—Foundation of square mesh net or gauze with design formed by floating colored weft. Dresses, blouses, and other outer garments for women; underwear; sleeping garments; dressing gowns; beach robes; neckwear; shirts; dolls' clothes; linings and trimmings in clothing; aprons; curtains.

Maline. (See Net.)**Marquisette.**

Open, loose, gauze construction giving lacey effect. Shirts, summer dresses, curtains and draperies, sanitary goods.

Marseilles.

Heavy, stiff, double faced, with large embossed patterns in quilted effect. Shirt bosoms, vests, dresses, bedcovers, quilts.

Moire.

Usually a ribbed type fabric, poplin, finished with a watered or clouded effect. Sometimes this finish is applied to fabrics having satin effects. Dresses, suits, coats; shoes; men's neckties; ladies' hats; purses; linings for hand bags and other luggage articles, pocketbooks, etc.; cushion covers; upholstery.

Moleskins.

Strong twilled fabric with short nap sheared before dyeing. Made with one warp and double filling. Hunting suits, riding habits, trench coats, other outer garments; work shirts; coat linings, covering for sheepskin coats; base for imitation leather.

Molleton.

Double-faced fabric; plain woven; with light warp and very coarse, loose twisted, double filling; heavy nap on both sides. Lithographic cylinder cover for conveying water to plates.

Momic Cloth.

Rough pebbly effect fabric of cotton or silk warp and woolen filling. Dresses, house decorations, upholstery, wall coverings.

Moreen.

Plain, stout, ribbed and watered or moire finish on one side with a smooth, lustered finish on the other. Skirts, upholstery, linings.

Mull.

Soft muslin classed according to finishes such as India, Swiss, and starched. Dresses, underwear, underlinings, sleeping garments, linings in ladies' hats, women's and children's neckwear.

Muslins.

Plain woven soft finished fabric in variety of weights. Summer dresses; uniforms; aprons; umbrellas; bias binding; covering for pillows, cushions, and mattresses; sheets; upholstery; draperies; wall covering; insulating covering for armature cables and wires; flags; in composition packing for machinery; bags; base for oilcloth and other waterproof fabrics. (See also Sheeting and Longcloth.)

Nainsook.

Plain, open woven, white fabric, slightly lustrous. Sometimes with warp bar or plaid effects. It is a type secured by finishing.
Outer garments such as dresses, sleeping garments, underwear, handkerchiefs, infant wear, binding, base for imitation leather, embroidery foundation.

Narrow Fabrics.—(See Belting, Braids, Elastic Fabrics, Goring, Ribbons, Webbing, Wicking.)**Net—Maline and Tulle.**

Fabric made on a lace machine and having small meshes either round or with regular or irregular sides.
Dresses, scarfs, other neckwear, veils and veiling, boudoir caps, baby caps, millinery and dress trimmings, linings for ladies' wear, base for handmade laces (needle point), curtains, draperies, lamp shades, mosquito bars and screens, backing for artificial flowers.

Netting.

Not woven, made of twine, etc.
Hammocks; market, laundry, and sea bags; dyeing bags in hosiery plants; washing nets in laundries; tennis nets; basket-ball cage; fishing nets; safety nets; dishcloths.

Novelty Yarns.

Spun out of ordinary practice with fancy or novel effects appearing on surface.
Sweaters; caps; children's suits; scarfs; sport hosiery; trimmings on gloves, etc.; decorations in general wherever embroidered or knitted effects are desired; laces.

Oilcloth.

Cotton fabric coated with oils and pigments. Smooth, dull, or pebbled finish, with plain or napped back. Many patterns.
Table covers; shelf covers; wall covering; toys; bags for books, pencil cases, and similar containers for stationery; sweatbands in hats; hat boxes, purses, traveling bags and other luggage; surgical supplies; belts; book covers; bibs; floor covering.

Organdie.

Thin, transparent form of muslin. Sheer and light, with smooth crisp finish. Filling yarn usually much finer than warp and fewer ends. Various colors and sometimes printed.
Dresses and other outer garments for women and children, bed covers, pillow covers, curtains, linings for wearing apparel, millinery, neckwear, dolls' clothes, trimmings on hats and dresses, base for embroideries, artificial flowers.

Osnaburg.

Plain, strong type of fabric having crash appearance, often in stripes and checks. Very coarse yarns used in both warp and filling and made of low-grade, short staple cotton.
Overalls, other work clothing; belts; towels; draperies; curtains; upholstery; box-spring covers; mattress ticking; linings for rubber boots and shoes; awnings; wall covering (treated and sold under various branded names); tarpaulins; packing for machinery (against steam, air, gas, water, other fluids in pumps, etc.); protective covering for pipes; covering (impregnated with tar) for transmission lines as protective against moisture; bags; tents; linings for tires; base for linoleum, waterproof fabrics, and imitation leather; target covers.

Outing Flannel. (See Flannels, Flannelette, and Canton Flannel.)**Oxford.**

Stout cotton shirting, woven chiefly with slack twist lustrous filling and in plain or fancy basket weaves with narrow warp stripes.
Men's shirts, dresses, sleeping garments, underwear, dressing gowns, beach robes, uniforms for nurses and doctors, women's neckwear, aprons, table scarfs, linings and trimmings for clothing.

Pajama Checks.

Light, plain woven fabric with fine stripes or checks.
Underwear, sleeping garments, children's clothes, blouses.

Percalé.

Plain, close woven, dull finished fabric, bleached, dyed, or printed.
Dresses, other outer garments for women, infant wear, underwear, sleeping garments, aprons, shirts, linings for clothing, children's clothes, bonnets, dust caps.

Pin Checks.

Various cloths woven in very fine checks.
Romper, shirts, work clothing, aprons.

Pique.

Heavy fabric having a raised surface of lateral cords or welts; sometimes mercerized and with a variety of fancy figures.
Dresses, beach robes, aprons, dressing gowns, shirts, neckwear, trimming and lining in wearing apparel, summer wearing apparel, vests, trousers, infants' wear, men's collars, bedspreads, table scarfs, dolls' clothes.

Plushes.

A warp pile fabric in which the pile is longer than in velvet.
Ladies' coats and hats; furniture and automobile upholstery; draperies; linings for jewelry cases, instrument cases, safety-razor cases, and similar containers; powder puffs; covers for rollers on various types of machinery; dolls and other toys; casket lining.

Pongee.

An imitation of silk pongee. Irregular surface produced by a rough nubby filling of lower count than the warp. Mercerized and often dyed.
Dresses; coats, blouses; shirts; smocks, dust coats; infant wear; sleeping garments; underwear; neckwear; handkerchiefs; hats; caps; trimmings and linings for wearing apparel; draperies; table scarfs and table spreads; cushions; lamp shades; bed covers.

Poplin.

Lateral ribbed fabric, produced by a greater number of warp ends interwoven with fewer filling ends of coarser count. Ply yarns often used in the warp. Cloth mercerized and often dyed.
Coats, dresses, suits, other outer garments; underwear; shirts; uniforms for nurses, doctors, etc.; beach robes; dressing gowns; children's clothes; bedcovers; draperies.

Print Cloth.

Plain woven of medium yarns, closer construction than sheetings. Fabric similar to sheeting but averaging finer yarns and construction.
Base for prints; dresses; shirts, collars; handkerchiefs; aprons; bedspreads; interlining for hats; cushion, pillow, and mattress interlining; trimming and binding; artificial flowers; surgical supplies; bookbinding; box and book hinges; base for holland, oilcloth, rubberized fabrics, imitation leather, gummed cloth; wall covering; insulating covering for pipes and wires; wiping cloth; tags and labels; casket lining.

Ratine.

Loose, plain weave, with rough surface effect produced by special yarns of nubby or knotty nature.
Dresses, skirts, suits, beach robes, blouses, ladies' coats, covering for dolls and other toys.

Rayon Alpaca.

Plain weave, lustrous, smooth, wiry; cotton warp and rayon filling.
Ladies' and children's dresses, other outer garments, boys' suits, aprons, sport coats, uniforms, sleeping garments, underwear, dressing gowns, bath robes, beach robes, neckwear, dolls' clothing, trimming and linings in clothing, curtains.

Rep.

Plain woven, warp rib fabric; ribs produced by heavy warp ends or by having an extra floating weft.
Upholstery, cushion covers, draperies, dresses, suits, sport and work clothes.

Ribbons.

Narrow trimming fabric in great variety of weaves.
On underwear, corsets, etc., and outer garments; hat bands; watch wrist bands, watch fobs; neckbands, etc.

Rubberized Fabrics.

Various cotton fabrics made waterproof by impregnating or coating on one side with rubber.
Shower curtains; overshoes; sanitary goods; raincoats; tents; toilet kits; auto tops and curtains; collapsible buckets; bathing-suit bags; cotton insertion goods such as hydraulic hose, etc.; covering for luggage; camping equipment such as sleeping pads, etc.

Sateens.

Soft twilled fabric with smooth lustrous surface resembling satin, and in various finishes.
Dresses; ladies' underwear and nightwear; bloomers; costume slips; shirts, smocks, dressing gowns; beach robes; bathing suits; bathing scarfs; infant wear; corsets, brassieres; lining for hats, coats, etc.; shoe uppers and linings; lining for jewelry cases; binding and trimming; covering for mattresses, pillows, cushions; bedspreads; draperies; furniture and automobile upholstery; box-spring pockets; covering for umbrellas and parasols; bags (clothes, shoes, hat, etc.); base for imitation leather and rubberized fabrics; surgical supplies; stage costumes. (*See also Venetians.*)

Satin (cotton back).

Silk fabric in satin weave with cotton back.
Dresses, costume slips, bloomers, sleeve linings, linings for wearing apparel, decorations, pillow and cushion coverings, mattress ticking, bedspreads, shoe linings and facings, quilts and comfortables, linings for jewelry boxes, luggage, etc.; upholstery material.

Scrim.

Open, lacey effect fabric. Coarser than voile. Often has colored stripes, plaid patterns, printed border, or is plain.
Summer dress goods, linings, table scarfs and covering, (starch) aprons in laundry machinery, curtains, mosquito netting, drapes.

Seersucker.

Plain, lightweight fabric distinguished by crinkled warp stripes produced by dressing part of the warp slack.
Men's suits, pajamas, sleeping garments, children's clothes, women's summer wear, bedspreads, furniture slip covers, draperies.

Serge.

Type of twill. (*See Drill.*)

Shade Cloth. (*See Hollands.*)**Sheeting.**

Plain woven, medium-weight fabric, unbleached or bleached. Not known as sheeting when colored.
Dresses; boy's wash suits; nurses' and doctors' uniforms; collars; underwear; corsets; dress shields; aprons (household); facings, linings, and trimmings for clothing; pockets; gussets; shoe linings; embroidery foundation, base for art needlework and lacework; umbrella covers; bed sheets, pillow cases; covers and ticking for mattresses, cushions, and pads; draperies; curtains; window shades (sized); awnings; box-spring pockets; interlining in upholstery; insulation for electrical apparatus, wires, cables, etc.; pipe wrapping; covering for asbestos insulation; tarpaulins; drop cloths; wall covering (sold under branded names); bags (clothes, shoes, flour, feed, etc.); laundry shippers' bags; aprons for laundry machinery; belting; buffer disks; friction tape; engine packing (usually in cotton insertion prepared packing); filtering and straining; maps (sized); backing for blue-print paper; bookbinding; cotton insertion hose; measuring tape; advertising

Sheeting—Continued.

signs; tags (shipping, parcel post); patches on cotton bales; dolls and other toys; whip covering; base for oilcloth, other waterproof fabrics, imitation leather, enameled cloth; bandages; base for adhesive tape or plaster.

Sponge Cloth.

Twill fabric of nub yarn, or honeycomb effect produced by use of leno on a satin-weave base.
Dresses, embroidery and fancy work, drapes, dishcloths, wiping cloths for machinery, towels, mats, household bags, shopping bags, table decorations.

Stockinette or Stockinet.

1. Seamless tubular fabric of knitted structure. 2. Heavily napped flat knitted fabric.
Infants wear, undergarments, for sanitary handling of meats as covering for hams and other cured meats, and also for cuts of uncured meat.

Suede Cloth.

Woven or knit fabric finished to resemble suede.
Dresses; sport coats; gloves; lining and trimming in clothing, gloves, hats, shoes, pocketbooks; polishing and cleaning cloth.

Swiss (dotted or figured).

Fabric with relatively heavy lappet or swivel figures or spots on a light ground. Usually muslin.
Women's and children's summer clothes, lining in wearing apparel, shirts, embroidery foundation, handkerchiefs, sunbonnets, maids' aprons and caps, bed decorations, curtains.

Tapestry.

Heavy, ornamented textile produced in jacquard designs.
Cushions, interior decorations, wall coverings, table runners, theater decorations, coats and wraps, upholstery.

Tartan.

Thin, heavily sized cloth of netlike weave.
Dresses; ruffs; lining in coats, etc.; decorations and trimmings; stage costumes; linings; purses, hats, collars, glove cuffs; backing for artificial flowers; carnival dress; wrapping fruit; novelties.

Terry Cloth.

Heavy loop pile on one or both sides which may cover entire surface or form patterns, checks, stripes, or plaids.
Towels, wash cloths, bath robes, bath mats, beach robes.

Thread.

Sewing, crochet, and embroidery.

Ticking.

Heavy, twilled fabric woven in alternating colored stripes.
Covering for mattresses, pads, seat covers, cushions, and pillows; furniture upholstery; pockets for box springs; linings for harness, horse collars, etc.; tool kits; awnings; aprons; overalls and work clothes; sundry uses in the trades (plumbers' and electricians' wiping pads, etc.); as a base for rubberized fabrics.

Tinsel Yarns.

Those in which narrow thin strips of metallic substance are combined, or in which the fabric is the base or core.
Decorations, lamp shades, novelty trimmings, theatrical costumes and decorations, hat and dress trimmings, shoe trimmings, embroidery, wire covering, pot cleaners.

Tire Cord Fabrics.

Fabric of plain, open weave made with coarse, hard-twisted, cabled yarns in warp and coarse single filling.

Tires.

Tobacco Cloth. (*See* Cheesecloth.)

Toweling. (*See* Terry cloth, Sponge cloth, Crash, Diaper cloth.)

Tufts.

A collection or bunch of textile material held together at the base.
Mattresses, pads, etc.

Tulle. (*See* Net.)

Twills. (*See* Drills.)

Velveteen.

An all-cotton fabric having short pile, made to imitate silk velvet. Often woven in colors and patterns.

Women's suits, dresses, jackets, blouses, sport coats, lounging robes; hats, pocketbooks; children's suits and dresses; draperies; table runners; lining for boxes, jewelry and instrument cases, show cases, and drawers.

Velvets (cotton back).

A cut pile fabric with pile of silk having cotton back. Pile less than one-eighth inch.

Draperies and upholstery; evening dresses, wraps, other women's wear; children's wear; background for paintings, pictures; artificial flowers; draperies; upholstery. (*See also* Velveteens.)

Velour.

Heavy fabric having a short thick pile. Very often a cotton warp is used in a wool, silk, or mohair velour.

Women's dress goods, theatrical costumes, linings for fur coats, powder puffs, upholstery, draperies, household decorations, pillow and cushion covers, table runners.

Venetians.

Stout, closely woven face yarn in reverse twist; generally highly mercerized to imitate satin. Heavier and superior to sateen.

Women's dress goods, costume slips, hat linings and covers, linings in pocketbooks and luggage, covers for cushions, draperies. (*See also* Sateens.)

Voiles.

Plain woven, low constructed, clear, sheer fabric generally of hard-twisted two-ply yarns with gassed warp. Warp or filling may be of other textile fibers such as wool, silk, or rayon.

Dresses, dressing gowns, sleeping garments, women's underwear, scarfs and neckwear, draperies, curtains, linings and trimmings for women's clothes, aprons, women's nightwear, children's dresses, lamp shades, dolls, handkerchiefs, bedspreads.

Waste.

Soft waste in open and loose condition obtained in the preparatory processes.
Hard waste of a thready nature obtained in spinning and subsequent processes.

Batting; felts; calking; tufting; padding; upholstery work of all sorts, to include mattresses, pads, and comfortables; dolls; novelties; mops; twines; wicking; wiping machinery; journal box and bearing oilers.

Waterproof Fabrics.

Various fabrics impregnated or coated with waterproofing compounds.

Cloaks; coats; raincoats; overcoats; sporting goods and sportsmen's clothes; caps and hats; umbrellas; dress shields; auto tops, curtains, and trim; camping tents, buckets, kit covers, sheeting, etc.; awnings and curtains; bath outfits and toilet kits; shower-bath curtains; pouches and bags; bathing bags; toilet and powder cases.

Webbing.

Narrow fabric of various weaves.

As bindings, reinforcement, etc., the lighter kinds of webbing are used in corsets, brassieres, girdles; in underwear; collar rims; neckbands; binding and trimming on wearing apparel, gloves, shoes, blankets; garment hangers; labels; hatbands. The heavier kinds of webbing are used for suspenders; garters; arm bands; belts; trimming and bracing sport and

Webbing—Continued.

military goods; brake lining; shock absorbers; stabilizers; razor strops; conveyor belts; trunk trimming; harness bands and straps; trimming and binding rugs, carpets, awnings, tents; binding and reinforcement of upholstery; surgical and sanitary goods.

Wicking.

Narrow fabric; using coarse-soft-spun yarns; made either flat or tubular. Packing in plumbing and machinery, lubricating wicks, candles, lamp wicks.

Wigan.

Fabric similar to erinoline but more closely woven and may be made in duck construction.

Shirts, linings, interlining, and stiffening.

Part II.—USES FOR FABRICS

List No. 3.—ARTICLES WHEREIN COTTON FABRICS ARE USED

Abrasives.
Absorbent cotton.
Adhesive plaster.
Advertising signs.
Advertising tapes.
Airplane wings and fuselage covering.
Amusement, recreation, and sport:
 Bathing in sport goods.
 Bathing suits.
 Bags in hunting, etc.
 Beach chairs.
 Beach costumes.
 Beach robes.
 Beach shades.
 Boat covering.
 Buckets, collapsible.
 Camping equipment.
 Canoe covering.
 Caps and hats.
 Carnival costumes.
 Dolls.
 Elastic fabrics in sport goods.
 Gun cases.
 Jackets.
 Leggings.
 Musical instrument pads and cases.
 Netting in tennis, etc.
 Radio insulation and pads.
 Saddles.
 Sails.
 Shirts.
 Suits.
 Sweaters.
 Tanks for exhibition swimming in theaters.
 Tents.
 Theatrical costumes and scenery.
 Toys.
 Uniforms.
 Webbing in sport goods.
Aprons.
Armature winding.
Arm bands.
Artificial flowers.
Automobile:
 Awnings.
 Brake lining.
 Cleaning cloths.
 Curtains.
 Cushions.
 Gaskets.
 Gears.
 Roofing.
 Shock absorbers.

Automobile—Continued.
 Straps.
 Tires.
 Upholstery.
 Tops.
 Wire insulation.
Aviation:
 Airplane wings and fuselage covering.
 Balloon covers.
 Field markers.
 Gas cells.
 Propeller blades.
 Parachute cases and straps.
 Roof markers.
 Sand bags.
 Tarpaulins.
 Wind indicators.
 Also many of the automobile uses.
Awnings.
Baby carriages.
Bagging.
Bags for:
 Books and stationery.
 Clothes.
 Clothespins.
 Coal.
 Coin.
 Cotton picking.
 Dunnage and sea uses.
 Dye.
 Feed.
 Fertilizer.
 Golf.
 Grain.
 Herbs.
 Jewelry.
 Laundry (household and plant).
 Lime.
 Mail.
 News.
 Nose bags.
 Ore.
 Salt.
 Seed.
 Shoe.
 Silverware.
 Soap.
 Spices.
 Starch.
 Sugar.
 Tea.
 Vacuum cleaners.
Balloon covers.
Bandages.

Bathing suits.
Bath robes.
Beach chairs.
Beach costumes.
Beach robes.
Beach shades.
Bedding:
 Bedspreads.
 Blankets.
 Comfortables.
 Mattress covers.
 Mattress pads.
 Mattress tufts.
 Mattresses.
 Pillow cases.
 Pillow shams.
 Quilts.
 Sheeting.
 Ticking.
Bedspreads.
Belting and conveyors.
Belts.
Bibs.
Boat covers.
Boats, collapsible.
Boat fall tub covers.
Bookbinding.
Brake lining.
Brassieres.
Bridge dodgers.
Broom covers.
Brushes.
Buffers.
Building trades:
 Awnings.
 Cords, cordage, and twine.
 Drop cloths.
 Partitions.
 Roofing.
 Screens.
 Shower curtains.
 Tarpaulins.
 Wall covering.
 Weather stripping.
 Windbreaks.
 Window shades.
 Work clothes.
Canoe covering.
Canopies.
Caps.
Carnival costumes.
Carpets.
Casket lining.
Calking.
Chutes.
Cleaning cloths.
Coated fabrics. (See Treated and Coated fabrics.)
Coats.
Collars.
Commercial uses:
 Advertising signs and tapes.
 Bagging.
 Bags. (See Bags.)
 Cordage and twine.
 Labels.

Commercial uses—Continued.
Markers.
Paper (reenforced).
Tags.
Tapes.
Tarpaulins.
Comfortables.
Conveyors.
Corsets.
Covering.
Cushions.
Curtains.
Deck covering.
Decorations.
Desks.
Doctors' and other professional uniforms.
Dolls.
Draperies.
Dresses.
Drop cloths.
Electrical supplies.
Embroideries.
Fancywork.
Farm uses:¹
 Animal covers.
 Auto covers.
 Auto cushions and seat covers.
 Auto shades.
 Auto tents.
 Auto tires.
 Auto tops.
 Awnings.
 Back bands.
 Bags for ground alfalfa.
 Bags for dried fruit.
 Bags for nuts.
 Bags for sawdust.
 Bags for wool.
 Baling for cotton.
 Bandages.
 Bands on apple trees.
 Beehives.
 Bee veils.
 Binder canvas.
 Binding twine.
 Block and tackle rope.
 Brake rope.
 Bridle reins.
 Buggy tops.
 Butter cloths.
 Camp-cot covers.
 Camping tents.
 Canoe canvas.
 Canvas for boats, sails, and decking.
 Canvas for hay.
 Cement bags.
 Cheese bags.
 Cheesecloth for filtering fruit juice.
 Cheesecloth for shading tobacco.
 Cider cloths.
 Cloth for straining maple sirup.
 Cloth for straining milk.
 Clothes lines.
 Coffee bags.
 Cold frames.

¹ Taken from Farm Uses for Cotton and Its Products, recently published by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Farm uses—Continued.

Collar pads.
Corn bags.
Cotton-picking sacks.
Cottonseed-meal bags.
Cotton sheets.
Cover for hot beds.
Cover for winter sleigh.
Cover for fruit trees.
Cow blankets.
Engine-oil packing
Feed bags.
Fencing lots.
Fertilizer bags.
Fish lines.
Fish seines.
Floors in tents.
Flour bags.
Fly nets.
Frost protector for produce.
Fruit-harvest sheets.
Fruit-picking bags.
Fumigating tent.
Glass cloth.
Grafting and budding tape.
Grain bags.
Grass catcher on lawn mower.
Halters.
Hammocks.
Harness.
Hay covers.
Honey extractors.
Horse blankets.
Horse collars.
Husking gloves.
Incubators.
Irrigation dams.
Irrigation hose.
Knee pads.
Lap robes.
Lime bags.
Lining for tobacco crates.
Machinery belts.
Machinery covers.
Mail bags.
Mash hoppers.
Meal bags.
Meat sacks.
Milk-machine inflations.
Minnow nets.
Motor-cycle wind shield.
Nose bags.
Oats bags.
Oilcloth.
Onion bags.
Orange-picking bags.
Oyster-shell bags.
Peanut bags.
Pecan bags.
Plow lines.
Poison-dusting sacks.
Portable fly.
Potato bags.
Poultry-house covers.
Poultry-house windows.
Pully ropes.
Pump packing.
Rice bags.

Farm uses—Continued.

Roofing.
Rope.
Rosin strainers.
Rubber boots.
Rubber hose.
Sacks for beans.
Sacks for peas.
Sack twine.
Saddle blankets.
Saddle girths.
Salt bags.
Sash cords.
Screen cloth.
Seed bags.
Sewing sacks.
Storing bags.
Straps.
Sugar bags.
Sulphur bags.
Sunshade for flowers.
Sweat pads.
Swings.
Sunshades.
Tarpaulins.
Temporary houses.
Tents.
Tobacco seed-bed covers.
Tobacco sheets.
Tobacco bags.
Tree-branch support.
Twine.
Vegetable bags.
Wall covering.
Wagon lines.
Wagon sheets.
Waste for cleaning machinery.
Water bags.
Well rope.
Wheat bags.
Whip crackers.
Whips.
Windbreaks.
Window coverings.
Window shades.
Wire insulation.
Work shoes.
Wraps for grapevines.
Fenders (boat).
Field markers.
Filler.
Filters.
Fire hose.
Flags.
Floor covering.
Furniture upholstery.
Garden hose.
Garden swings.
Garters.
Gas cells.
Gaskets.
Gas mantles.
Gears.
Gloves.
Hammocks.
Hand bags.
Handkerchiefs.
Harness.

Hatch covers.

Hats.

Hay covers.

Household uses:¹

Aprons.
Antimacassars.
Artificial flowers.
Awnings.
Baby carriages.
Bandage cloths.
Baskets.
Bath mats.
Bath rugs.
Bath sheets.
Bath towels.
Bedding. (*See Bedding.*)
Bird-cage covers and shields.
Book covers.
Broom covers.
Butter cloths.
Button bags.
Canopy tops.
Card-table covers.
Carpets.
Cases for silver.
Chair covers.
Clotheslines.
Clothespin bags.
Couch covers.
Curtains.
Cushions.
Desk sets.
Dish cloths.
Dish towels.
Doilies.
Door hangings.
Draperies.
Dress covers.
Dress-form covers.
Dresser scarfs.
Dust caps.
Dust cloths.
Dusters.
Emery bags.
Face towels.
Favors.
Filters.
Flags.
Furniture covers.
Garden hose.
Garden swings.
Grass bags for lawn mowers.
Hammocks.
Hassocks.
Hot-dish holders.
Hot-dish pads.
Hot-water bottle covers.
Ironing-board covers.
Iron holders.
Jelly bags.
Key cases.
Knitting bags.
Lamp shades.
Laundry bags.
Linoleum.

Household uses—Continued.

Lunch cloths.
Mangle roll covers.
Market bags.
Mats.
Medical gauze.
Mops.
Mosquito netting.
Oilcloth.
Pastry bags.
Partitions.
Pattern pockets for doors, closets,
etc.
Pincushions.
Porch chairs.
Rugs.
Rug cushions.
Screens.
Scrub cloths.
Sewing bags.
Shoe bags.
Shower curtains.
Shoe polishing cloths.
Sideboard sets.
Slip covers.
Sofa pillows and sofa pillow covers.
Tablecloths.
Table felts or pads.
Table napkins.
Table runners.
Table scarfs.
Tape measures.
Tea cozies.
Tea bags.
Tea napkins.
Thread.
Tidies.
Towelings.
Twine.
Vacuum cleaner bags.
Vegetable bags.
Wall brushes.
Wall coverings.
Wall hangings.
Wash cloths.
Weather stripping.
Window hangings.
Window shades.
Window ventilators.
Husking gloves.
Industrial uses:
Abrasives.
Automobile. (*See Automobile.*)
Belting and conveyors.
Blue-print backing.
Bookbinding.
Buffers.
Cleaning cloths.
Chutes.
Dredging sleeves.
Filters.
Gaskets.
Gas mantles.
Gears.
Hose.

¹ Taken from the list of uses of cotton in clothing and household articles compiled by Edna L. Clark, of the Bureau of Home Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, and published in Commerce and Finance of February 15, 1928.

Industrial uses—Continued.

Linings and interlinings in wearing apparel, luggage, caskets, etc.
Mining bags and ventilators.
Packing in machinery.
Radio.
Straps.
Tapes.
Treated and coated fabrics.
Typewriter ribbons.
Upholstery.
Insoles.
Kimonos.
Labels.
Lamp shades.
Leggings.
Linings and interlinings:
Caps and hats.
Caskets.
Hand bags.
Luggage.
Pocketbooks.
Purses.
Shoes.
Wearing apparel.
Lithographic blankets.
Lithographic cylinder covers for conveying water to plate.
Lithographic press felt.
Luggage.
Machinery.
Maps and charts.
Marine supplies:
Boat covers.
Calking.
Boat fall tub covers.
Collapsible boats.
Cord and rope (cotton).
Curtains.
Deck covering.
Fenders.
Hatch covers.
Mast collars.
Reef points and earings.
Sails.
Sea drags.
Markers.
Mast collars.
Mattresses.
Medical, surgical, and sanitary uses:
Absorbent cotton.
Adhesive plaster.
Bandages.
Gauze.
Restraint apparatus.
Supporters.
Uniforms for doctors, nurses, attendants, etc.
Mining bags and ventilators.
Mops.
Musical-instrument pads and cases.
Napkins.
Nurses' uniforms.
Oilcloth.
Overalls.
Overshoes.
Packing in machinery.
Padding.

Pajamas.
Paper (reinforced).
Parachute cases and straps.
Parasols.
Partitions.
Pocketbooks.
Polishing cloths.
Porch chairs.
Pot cleaners.
Powder puffs.
Propeller blades.
Printing:
Lithographic blankets.
Lithographic cylinder cover for conveying water to plate.
Lithographic press felt.
Purses.
Radio.
Railroads:
Arm rests in engine cabs.
Awning material.
Awning rope.
Bandages in first-aid equipment.
Bedding. (See Bedding.)
Bell cords.
Belting (axle generator).
Buffing wheels.
Carpet binding.
Cleaning cloths and waste.
Covers for exposed interlocking machinery to protect against snow and ice.
Covers for automobiles.
Curtains, vestibule.
Curtains, car.
Curtains, storm for locomotives.
Diaphragms, vestibule.
Doors, temporary for engine houses.
Drop seats in engine cabs.
Emery cloth.
First-aid equipment.
Friction tape.
Gaskets.
Gloves.
Hose (air, fire, steam-heat, signal, water).
Journal packing.
Lamp wicks.
Lids, seat box, enginemen's.
Mops.
Packing in machinery.
Roofs, engine cab and cabin car.
Sash cords.
Seat covers.
Signal cords.
Slewing.
Stretchers.
Tablecloths.
Table napkins.
Table pad silencers.
Tarpaulins.
Thread.
Tool bags.
Torch wicks.
Towelings.
Work clothing.
Raincoats.
Recreation. (See Amusement.)

Restraint apparatus.

Robes.
Roofing.
Rubberized fabrics.
Rugs.
Saddles.
Safety devices.
Sails.
Sanitary uses. (See Medical, surgical, and sanitary uses.)
Scarfs.
Screens.
Sea drags.
Shipping. (See Marine supplies.)
Shock absorbers.
Shoes.
Shower curtains.
Shrouds.
Slip covers.
Smocks.
Sport. (See Amusement.)
Strainers.
Straps.
Supporters.
Surcingles.
Surgical uses. (See Medical, surgical, and sanitary uses.)
Tablecloths.
Table napkins.
Table pads.
Table runners.
Tags.
Tanks (in theaters).
Tapes.
Tarpaulins.
Tents.
Theatrical costumes and scenery.
Tires.
Toilet kits.
Towels.
Toys.
Transmission lining.
Transportation. (See Automobile, aviation, marine supplies.)
Treated and coated fabrics:
Imitation leather.
Oilcloth.
Rubberized fabrics.
Waterproof fabrics.
Trimmings for:
Footwear.
Headwear.
Luggage.
Upholstery.
Wearing apparel.
Typewriter ribbons.
Umbrellas.
Underwear.
Upholstery.
Ventilators.
Wall covering.
Wall hangings.
Wash cloths.
Water hose.
Waterproof fabrics.

Wearing apparel:¹

Clothing of infants and young children—
Outer garments—
Aprons.
Blankets.
Blouses.
Baby bunting.
Capes.
Coats.
Coveralls.
Dresses.
Knee caps.
Linings to fur pieces.
Linings and interlinings in coats and capes.
Mufflers.
Overalls.
Raincoats or capes.
Rompers.
Sacques.
Suits.
Sweaters.
Sweater suits.
Trousers.
Headwear—
Caps.
Ear muffs.
Hats.
Hat trimmings.
Hoods.
Shawls.
Footwear—
Bedroom slippers.
Bed socks.
Bootees.
Canvas shoes.
Galoshes, rubbers, and rubber boots.
Leggings.
Shoe laces.
Shoe linings.
Sleeping slippers.
Stockings.
Undergarments—
Bands.
Bath robes.
Bloomers.
Diapers.
Diaper protectors.
Drawers.
Kimonos.
Nightgowns.
Pajamas.
Petticoats.
Shirts.
Sleeping bags.
Slips.
Underknickers.
Underwaists.
Union suits.
Accessories—
Bibs.
Garters.
Gloves.

¹ Taken from the list of uses of cotton in clothing and household articles compiled by Edna L. Clark, of the Bureau of Home Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, and published in Commerce and Finance of February 15, 1928.

Wearing apparel—Continued.
 Clothing of infants and young children—Continued.
 Accessories—Continued.
 Handkerchiefs.
 Mittens.
 Ribbons.
 Ties.
 Clothing of women and girls—
 Outer clothing—
 Aprons.
 Blazers.
 Blouses.
 Capes.
 Cloaks.
 Coats.
 Collegiate gowns.
 Combing jackets.
 Coveralls.
 Dresses.
 Fur neckpiece linings.
 Fur muff linings.
 Knickers.
 Linings and interlinings in coats and dresses.
 Mackinaws.
 Middies.
 Mufflers.
 Overalls.
 Padded jackets.
 Raincoats and capes.
 Riding habits.
 Scarfs.
 Shampoo jackets.
 Shawls.
 Skirts.
 Sleeveless jackets.
 Smocks.
 Suits.
 Suits for athletic uses.
 Sweaters.
 Uniforms.
 Headwear—
 Bandeaux.
 Bathing caps.
 Boudoir caps.
 Caps.
 Dust caps.
 Ear muffs.
 Hats.
 Hatbands.
 Hat cords.
 Hat linings.
 Hat ornaments.
 Mortar boards.
 Nightcaps.
 Stocking caps.
 Sunbonnets.
 Undergarments—
 Bath robes.
 Brassieres.
 Bloomers.
 Camisoles.
 Chemises.
 Chemisettes.
 Combinations.
 Corsets.
 Drawers.

Wearing apparel—Continued.
 Clothing of women and girls—Con.
 Undergarments—Continued.
 Garter belts.
 Girdles.
 Guimpes.
 Kimonos.
 Negligees.
 Nightgowns.
 Pajamas.
 Petticoats.
 Sanitary aprons.
 Sanitary belts.
 Sanitary napkins.
 Sanitary step-ins.
 Shirts.
 Slips.
 Step-ins.
 Underknickers.
 Underwaists.
 Union suits.
 Footwear—
 Bathing slippers.
 Bedroom slippers.
 Bed socks.
 Galoshes, rubbers, and rubber boots.
 Gymnasium shoes.
 Leggings.
 Shoe laces.
 Shoe linings, goring, and trimming.
 Spats.
 Stockings.
 Stocking legs to wear under silk in winter.
 Tennis shoes.
 Accessories—
 Beltings.
 Belts.
 Bindings.
 Button covers.
 Collars.
 Cords.
 Cuffs.
 Fans.
 Flowers.
 Fringes.
 Garters.
 Gloves.
 Hair bands.
 Hair nets.
 Hand bags.
 Hand-bag linings.
 Handkerchiefs.
 Laces.
 Lingerie braids.
 Mittens.
 Name tapes.
 Pocketbooks.
 Parasols.
 Pocketbook linings.
 Ribbons.
 Ruchings.
 Sashes.
 Scarfs.
 Shields.
 Tapes.

Wearing apparel—Continued.
 Clothing of women and girls—Con.
 Accessories—Continued.
 Thread.
 Ties.
 Umbrellas.
 Umbrella cords.
 Umbrella covers.
 Veils.
 Clothing of men and boys—
 Outer garments—
 Blazers.
 Blouses.
 Coats.
 Collegiate gowns.
 Coveralls.
 Dusters.
 Hospital uniforms.
 Jumpers.
 Knickers.
 Linings and interlinings in coats.
 Mackinaws.
 Mufflers.
 Professional gowns.
 Overalls.
 Overcoats.
 Rain capes.
 Raincoats.
 Shirts.
 Smoking jackets.
 Suits.
 Suits for athletic uses.
 Sweaters.
 Trousers (extra).
 Top coats.
 Vests.
 Work aprons.
 Work jackets.
 Headwear—
 Caps.
 Ear muffs.
 Hats.
 Hatbands.
 Hat cords.
 Lining in hats.
 Mortar boards.
 Nightcaps.
 Stocking caps.
 Tams.

Wearing apparel—Continued.
 Clothing of men and boys—Con.
 Undergarments—
 Bath robes.
 Chest protectors.
 Drawers.
 Dressing gowns.
 Night shirts.
 Pajamas.
 Shirts.
 Union suits.
 Vests.
 Woven combination suits.
 Footwear—
 Bedroom slippers.
 Bed socks.
 Canvas shoes.
 Felt.
 Galoshes.
 Hose.
 Leggings.
 Linings in shoes, boots, and rubbers.
 Shoe laces.
 Spats.
 Accessories—
 Arm bands.
 Belts.
 Collars.
 Cuffs.
 Garters.
 Gloves.
 Handkerchiefs.
 Mittens.
 Name tapes.
 Supporters.
 Suspenders.
 Ties.
 Umbrellas.
 Umbrella cords.
 Umbrella covers.
 Wristlets.
 Weather stripping.
 Whips.
 Windbreaks.
 Wind indicators (aviation).
 Window shades.
 Wire insulation.
 Work clothing.
 Wraps.

List No. 4.—USES AND FABRICS

Abrasives (emery cloth, etc.).
 Drill, duck, osnaburg, and sheeting are used as backing.
 Advertising.
 Tapes; cheesecloth, duck, and sheeting for signs.
 Aircraft.
 Airplane fabrics and balloon cloth as coverings; duck for propeller blades (impregnated and compressed). For other items see under Automobiles.
 Aprons, Household, Etc. (for mechanical aprons see Belting and conveyors).
 Chambray, chiffon, crêpe, cretonne, duck, drill, flannel, lace, gingham, madras, muslin, oxford, percale, plaid, prints of all sorts, sheeting, ticking, tapes, braids, fringes, voile.
 Arm Bands, Garters, Suspenders.
 Braids, elastic cord, elastic fabrics, webbing, felt for brassards.

Artificial Flowers.

Buckram, crinoline, drill, duvetyn (cotton back), imitation leather, organdy, print cloth, sateen, satin (cotton back), sheeting, soisette, tulle, velour, velvet (cotton back), velveteen.

Athletic and Sporting Goods.

Batting in padding boxing gloves, for shoulder pads, knee pads, gymnasium pads, mattresses; duck for back stops and bags in golf, baseball, golf targets, kayaks, stretchers, creels, shell bags, shin guards and protectors of all sorts, surf boards, tennis nets, mattress ticking; elastic fabrics for supports, gores, in apparatus, etc.; nets in tennis, lacrosse, for back stops, etc.; tubing for covering golf club heads and other athletic supplies; webbing in uniforms, for straps; athletic uniforms—batting, duck, holland, jersey cloth, khaki cloth, nainsook, oxford, rep; hunting suits—bedford cord, corduroy, duck, hickory cloth, imitation leather, jean, jersey cloth, khaki cloth, moleskin, oilcloth, rep, rubberized fabrics, waterproof fabrics; shirts—burlap (cotton), cottonade, crash, denim, drill, duck, hickory cloth, holland, jersey cloth, oxford.

Automobiles. (See Awnings, Upholstery, Tires, Straps, Luggage, Trunks, Roofing, Automobile curtains and tops, Cleaning cloths, Cushions and pillows, Electrical supplies, Gaskets, Gears, Linoleum, Shock absorbers, Transmission and brake lining.)

Automobile Curtains and Tops.

Imitation leather; rubberized and waterproof fabrics. (See also Draperies.)

Aviation.

Airplane fabrics for wind indicators; duck for field markers and roof markers; tarpaulins for protection of unheated planes. (See also Aircraft.)

Awnings, Canopies, Beach Shades, Etc.

Awning stripes, denim, drill, duck, khaki cloth, osnaburg, sheeting, tapes, ticking, braids, cord, fringes, tapes, and webbing as trimming. (See also Tents.)

Baby Carriages.

Batting, bedford cord, braids, corduroy, cords, elastic cords, fringes, tapes and laces as trimmings, imitation leather, oilcloth, waterproof fabrics.

Bagging (baling).

Cotton burlap, osnaburg.

Bags.

Canton flannel for jewelry, silverware. Cheesecloth for dyes, herbs, spices, and tea. Crash for work bags, seed bags. Crêpe for household bags, Cretonnes, gingham, and muslin for laundry, shopping, work, clothespins. Denim and drill for clothes, shoes, laundry, and heavy general utility bags; bean bags. Duck for coin, golf, dunnage, and sea bags; mail, news, and miners' bags (coal, ore, and dirt); nose bags; vacuum-cleaner bags; cotton-picking bags; and shell bags. Osnaburg for fertilizer, grain, lime, nitrates, salt, seed, soap, starch bags. Sateen for clothes, hat, and shoe bags. Sheeting for clothes and shoe bags, feed, grain, salt, and sugar (lining in jute bags) bags.

Bathing Suits.

Knit goods, sateen, satin (cotton back).

Bath Robes.

Corduroy, flannel, ratine, terry cloth.

Beach Robes and Costumes.

Basket-weave cloth, beach cloth, brocade, chambray, corduroy, crash, crêpe, cretonnes, duck, gingham, lawn, madras, moiré, muslin, oxford, pique, plush, pongee, poplin, ratine, sateen, satin (cotton back), seersucker, soisette, terry cloth, velvet, velveteen, venetians.

Bed Spreads.

Cretonne, damask, dimity, flannel, gingham, jaquard fabrics, muslin, organdy, pongee, poplin, print cloth, satin (cotton back), seersucker, braids (embroidery, fringes, and lace for trimming).

Belting and Conveyors.

Braids, drill, duck, osnaburg, scrim for starch aprons in laundry machinery, sheeting, tapes, woven belting.

Belts (men's and women's).

Artificial leather, braids, cords, oilcloth, webbing.

Bibs (baby).

Basket-weave cloth, batiste, broadcloth, cambric, crash, crêpe, dimity, gingham, madras, muslin, oilcloth, pajama checks, pique, pongee, poplin, rubberized fabrics, terry cloth, swiss.

Boats and Canoes.

Duck, for collapsible boats, as covering for canoes, and in sails. (See also Marine supplies, Awnings, Upholstery, Cushions, Sporting goods.)

Bookbinding.

Buckram, cheesecloth, drill, duck, imitation leather, oilcloth, osnaburg, print cloth, sheeting.

Brassieres, Corsets, and Girdles.

Batiste, calico, cambric, coutil, drill, duck, elastic fabrics, jacquard fabrics, jean, lace, satin (cotton back), sateen, sheeting, tapes, webbing.

Bridge and Tunnel Dodgers.

Cords, duck.

Brooms, Brushes, and Whisks.

Duck, sheeting, twine, velveteen.

Buffers.

Cheesecloth, denim, duck, felt, flannel, osnaburg, sheeting. (See also Abrasives.)

Building Trades. (See Drop cloths, Tarpaulins, Floor covering, Roofing, Wall covering, Weather stripping.)

Caps. (See also Hats.)

Men's and boy's caps—Beach cloth, bedford cord, buckram, corduroy, crash, eiderdown, elastic fabrics, felt, hickory cloth, holland, khaki cloth, madras, covert cloth, plush, poplin, rep, rubberized fabrics, serge, suede cloth, terry cloth, waterproof fabrics, tapes and webbing for binding. Babies' caps—Lawns, lace, mull, muslin, organdy, outing flannel, pique satin. Boudoir caps—Batiste, broadcloth, calico, cambric, chambray, gingham, chantilly net, chiffon, crash, crêpe, cretonne, gingham, lace, lawn, marquisette, muslin, netting, pique, pongee, ribbons, sateen, scrim, silkline, soisette, voile. Interlinings and linings for caps—Canton flannel, cotton-back satin, flannelette, sateen, suede cloth.

Caskets.

For linings—Braids, broadcloth, brocade, flannel, casement cloth, charmeuse, chiffon, crêpe, eiderdown, fringes, long cloth, moiré, muslin, nainsook, net, organdy, pique, pongee, poplin, scrim, soisette, suede cloth, terry cloth, venetian, velour, velveteen. For padding—Batting.

Chairs and cots (beach and porch chairs, stools, Army cots, etc.)

Awning stripes, cotton burlap, duck, osnaburg.

Chutes—Fire Escape, Feed, Water, Etc.

Duck, plain and coated.

Cleaning cloths.

Mops—Drill, cheesecloth, knit goods, tapes, twines, webbing. Pot cleaners—Tinsel yarns. Polishing cloths—Cheesecloth, drill, duck, sheeting, suede cloth.

Coats (women's).

Beach cloth, broadcloth, brocade, cheviot, corduroy, crêpe, drill, duck, duvetyn (cotton back), flannel, hickory cloth, jean, jersey cloth, khaki cloth, moiré, plush, velvet, velveteen.

Collars (men's).

Broadcloth, longcloth, madras, muslin, print cloth, other shirt materials, sheeting, tape and webbing for binding.

Comfortables and quilts.

Coverings and linings—Cambric, cotton-back satin, drill, duck, holland, marseille, muslin, sateen, sheeting. As fillers—Batting and wadding, linters, waste.

Cortumes—Theatrical, carnival, etc.

Batiste, batting, bunting, cambric, calico, cheesecloth, chiffon, corduroy, crash, crêpe, cretonne, crinoline, drill, duck, flannel, gingham, jersey cloth, marquisette, mull, muslin, nainsook, organdy, percale, pique, pongee, poplin, ratine, ribbons, sateen, satin (cotton back), seersucker, sheeting, soisette, swiss, terry cloth, velour, velveteen, voile, webbing.

Cotton-picking sacks. (See Bags.)**Curtains.**

Bunting, cheesecloth, chiffon, crash, fringes, lace, lawn, marquisette, muslin, net, osnaburg, scrim, swiss, tinsel, and novelty yarns.

Cushions and Pillows.

As ticking—Awning stripes, cambric, cretonne, damask, denim, drill, duck, muslin, organdy, print cloth, satin, sheeting. Cushion and pillow covering—Awning stripes, basket-weave cloth, beach cloth, broadcloth, brocade, cambric, calico, chambray and chambray gingham, charmeuse, chantilly net and lace, chiffon, corduroy, cottonade, crêpe, damask, denim, duck, duvetyne (cotton back), fringes, gingham, Indian linen, jacquard fabrics, jean, khaki cloth, lawn, longcloth, madras, marquisette, moiré, moleskin, muslin, nainsook, novelty yarns, organdy, pajama checks, pin checks, plush, pongee, poplin, print cloth, ratine, rep, ribbons, sateen, scrim, seersucker, soisette, suede cloth, swiss, tapestry, terry cloth, velour, velvet, venetian, voile. For pillow cases—Broadcloth, pongee, Indian linen, muslin, print cloth, sheeting.

Desks.

Duck as backing for roll-top desks; imitation leather and linoleum as covering for desk tops.

Doctors' and Attendants' Uniforms.

Broadcloth, cambric, duck, muslin, sheeting.

Dolls.

Batting, batiste, birdseye, broadcloth, brocade, cambric, charmeuse, corduroy, cottonade, cotton waste (as filler), crash, crêpe, cretonne, damask, denim, dimity, duck, felt, flannel, gingham, holland, imitation leather, jacquard fabrics, jersey cloth, muslin, nainsook, net and netting, novelty yarns, oilcloth, organdy, oxford, pajama checks, percale, pin checks, piqué, plaid, plush, pongee, poplin, print cloth, ratine, rep, ribbons, rubberized fabrics, sateen, satin (cotton back), scrim, seersucker, sheeting, soisette, stockinet, swiss, tufts, velour, velveteen, venetian, voile.

Draperies.

Basket-weave cloth, cambric, casement cloth, corduroy, crêpe, cretonne, damask, drill, duck, fringes, gingham, jacquard fabrics, marquisette, momie cloth, moiré, muslin, plush, poplin, sateen, satin (cotton back), sheeting, soisette, tapestry, tarlatan, velour, velvet (cotton back), velveteen, voile.

Dresses and Dress Goods in General.

Practically every type of cotton fabric, from the very fine and sheer to the coarser and heavier grades, is used. The fundamental weaves such as plain, twill, and satin, with their modifications and combinations resulting in fancy designs, are employed. Fabrics of knitted structure are also used. The texture, pattern, and finish of various fabrics largely determines their use in types of garments for given occasions.

Drop Cloth. (Used by painters and other workmen to protect floors and furniture.)

Drill, duck, osnaburg, sheeting.

Ear Muffs or Protectors.

Outing flannel, velvet, velveteen, braids, thread.

Electrical Supplies.

Insulation upon magnets, armatures, and wires. Braids, drill, duck, muslin, osnaburg, print cloth, sheeting, tape for table identification, tubing, twines.

Fancy Work and Embroideries.

Basket-weave cloth, broadcloth, cretonne, chiffon, crash, crêpe, damask, duck, dimity, flannelette, gingham, jersey cloth, lawn, madras, muslin, nainsook, net, oxford, pongee, poplin, sateen, swiss, sheeting, sponge cloth, terry cloth, voile, velvet (cotton back), velveteen.

Farm Uses. (See Husking gloves, Hay covers, Windbreaks, Bagging, Harness, Tarpaulins, Work clothes.)**Flags.**

Bunting, print cloth, sheeting, tape, fringes.

Floor Covering.

Duck, covert cloth, felt for soundproofing and insulation, linoleum, osnaburg, sheeting, terry cloth, webbing and braids for trimming, oilcloth.

Gaskets.

Duck, felt, sheeting.

Gas Mantles.

Knit goods.

Gears.

Drill or duck in layers, impregnated and compressed.

Gloves.

Canton flannel, drill, flannel, jersey cloth, knit goods, lace, tapes, suede cloth, tubing, webbing.

Hammocks, Garden Swings.

Awning stripes, braids, cords and cordage, cretonne, denim, duck, fringes, netting, tapes, webbing. (See also Awnings.)

Hand Bags. (See Pocketbooks, Purses, and Hand bags.)**Handkerchiefs.**

Batiste, chiffon, gingham, longcloth, marquisette, muslin, nainsook, organdy, pongee, print cloth, soisette, swiss, voile.

Harness.

Cordage, duck, tapes, webbing. Collar facing and pads—Awning stripes, chambray, denim, drill, duck, felt, print cloth, sheeting, ticking, webbing. Saddles—Duck, felt, imitation leather, oilcloth, osnaburg, webbing.

Hats.

Men's—Cords (military), duck, felt, imitation leather, khaki cloth, netting, oilcloth, ribbons, rubberized fabrics, webbing. Women's—Braids, buckram, chiffon, cords, crêpe, cretonne, crinoline, duck, duvetyne, elastic fabrics, felt, fringes, haircloth, holland, imitation leather, khaki cloth, lace, moiré, netting, oilcloth, organdy, poplin, plush, ratine, ribbons, rubberized fabrics, sateen, tarlatan, terry cloth, velour, velvet, voile, velveteen, waterproof fabrics.

Hay Covers.

Duck.

Hose (fire, garden, etc.).

Drill, duck, osnaburg, sheeting, tubing.

Husking Gloves.

Drill, flannels.

Imitation Leather.

Drill, duck, jean, moleskin, nainsook, osnaburg, sateen, sheeting.

Infants' Wear.

Basket-weave cloth, broadcloth, chiffon, crash, eiderdown, flannel, flannelette, fleece, gingham, Indian linen, jersey cloth, knit goods, lace, muslin, nainsook, organdy, pin checks, piqué, pongee, poplin, ribbons, sateen, satin (cotton back), soisette, swiss, velour, velvet, velveteen, voile.

Linoleum.

Basket-weave cloth, beach cloth, brocade, chambray, corduroy, crash, crêpe, cretonne, gingham, lawn, madras, moiré, oxford, muslin, piqué, plush, pongee, poplin, ratine, sateen, satin (cotton back), soisette, swiss, velour, velvet, velveteen, venetian.

Labels, Markers, and Tags.

Cheescloth, imitation leather, oilcloth, print cloth, rubberized fabrics, sheeting, tapes, webbing. (*See also Advertising.*)

Lamp Shades.

Basket-weave cloth, braids, broadcloth, brocade, chantilly net and lace, chiffon, chintz, cords, crash, crêpe, cretonne, dimity, embroidery, fringes, gingham, holland, lace, lawn, marquise, muslin, nainsook, net, novelty yarns, organdy, pongee, print cloth, sateen, satin (cotton back), sheeting, soisette, swiss, tapestry, tinsel yarns, voile.

Leggings.

Men's—Drill, duck, khaki cloth, corduroy as facing. Children's—Canton flannel, corduroy, eiderdown, velour, velvet, velveteen.

Linoleum.

Cotton burlap, osnaburg.

Luggage (boxes, traveling bags, etc.). (*See also Trunks, Linings.*)

Canvas, duck, imitation leather, oilcloth, are used for the body. For protective covers—Brocade, burlap (cotton), cretonne, damask, drill, duvetyne (cotton back), hickory cloth, moleskin, poplin, ratine, sateen, sheeting, tarlatan. For linings and interlining—Broadcloth, brocade, buckram, cambric, charmeuse, cheescloth, cheviot, chintz, cottonade, cretonne, denim, drill, duck, flannels, gingham, hickory cloth, jean, moleskin, osnaburg, plush, sateen, sheeting, velour, velvet, velveteen.

Machinery.—(*See Automobiles, Belting and conveyors, Electrical supplies, Gaskets, Gears, Packing, Transmission and brake lining.*)**Maps, Charts.**

Cheescloth, duck, muslin, print cloth, sheeting.

Marine Supplies.

Batting and wadding and waste for calking; duck for boat covers, boat fall tub covers, fenders, hatch covers, mast collars, sails, sea drags. (*See also Hammocks, Leggings, Linoleum, Mattresses, Floor coverings, Machinery, Tarpaulins.*)

Mattresses.

For fillers—Batting and wadding, linters, waste, felt. For ticking, covering, and trimming—Braids, chambray, cords, cretonne, drill, denim, duck, muslin, print cloth, sateen, satin (cotton back), sheeting, tapes, ticking, tufts, webbing.

Medical, Surgical, and Sanitary Supplies.

Sheeting as base for adhesive plaster; batting and wadding for absorbent cotton; cheescloth, duck, and gauze for bandages; coutil, duck, elastic cords and fabrics, tapes and webbing, for supporters; elastic bands, hose, etc.

Mining. (*See Ventilators, Bags, Work clothes.*)**Musical Instruments.**

Felts for pads in pianos, wind instruments; webbings in pianos.

Napkins (table).

Broadcloth, crash, crêpe, damask, gingham, pongee, sheeting.

Neckties (men's).

Crash, damask, flannel (lining), knit goods, pongee, print cloth, sateen, sheeting, velveteen.

Neckwear (women's).

Basket-weave cloth, batiste, braids, broadcloth, brocade, chiffon, corduroy, dimity, drill, duck, duvetyne (cotton back), flannel, fringes, lace, lawn, marquise, moiré, mull, muslin, net, novelty yarns, organdy, pin checks, plaid, pongee, poplin, ratine, ribbons, sateen, satin, soisette, swiss, terry cloth, velour, velvet, velveteen, voile.

Nightgowns. (*See Pajamas and Nightgowns.*)**Nurses' Uniforms. (*See Doctors' and Nurses' Uniforms.*)****Oilcloth.**

Cheescloth, drill, duck, muslin, print cloth, sheeting.

Overalls.

Denim, drill, duck, cheviot, cottonade, covert cloth, hickory cloth, jean, khaki cloth, sheeting, ticking. Webbing, tape, etc., are used in trimming.

Overshoes.

Canton flannel, cheescloth, drill, duck, flannelette, fleece, knit goods, moleskin, muslin, print cloth, sateen, sheeting, webbing.

Packing—Motors, Pumps, Etc.

Asbestos cloth, canton flannel, cheescloth, drill, duck, muslin, osnaburg, sheeting, wadding, waste, yarns. Used both plain and impregnated.

Pajamas and Nightgowns.

Batiste, broadcloth, cambric, chambray, chiffon, crêpe, dimity, flannel, flannelette, gingham, knit goods, madras, nainsook, oxford, organdy, pajama checks, percale, pongee, print cloth, sateen, voile.

Paper (reinforced) for Packing and Covering.

Cheescloth, thread, and twine are used as reinforcement upon a paper background, generally waterproofed.

Pocketbooks, Purses, and Hand Bags.

Basket-weave cloth, brocade, chantilly net and lace, corduroy, crêpe, duvetyne (cotton back), fringes, jacquard fabrics, madras, moiré, moleskin, plush, poplin, ratine, ribbons, sateen, suède cloth, tapestry, terry cloth, velour, velvet, velveteen.

Powder Puffs.

Knit goods, plush, suède cloth, velour.

Radio.

Felts for soundproofing floors in studios. Silence cloths (instrument base pads). Tapes and braids for head sets. (*See also Electrical Supplies.*)

Raincoats and Raincoating. (*See Waterproof and Rubberized Fabrics.*)**Restraint Apparatus (straight jackets, sheets, etc.).**

Duck.

Robes and Wraps.

Brocade, crêpe, duvetyne (cotton back), jacquard fabrics, knit goods, marquise, moiré, net and lace, novelty yarns, plush, satin (cotton back), tapestry, velvet, velveteen.

Roofing and Deck Covering.

Drill, duck, waterproof fabrics.

Rubberized Fabrics.

Cambric, cottonade, drill, duck, duvetyne (cotton back), jean, lawn, osnaburg, print cloth, sateen, sheeting, ticking.

Rugs and Carpets.

Fringes, twine, webbing, yarn.

Safety Devices.

Cord for nets, duck for life belts and preservers, fire nets and chutes.

Scarfs.

Basket-weave fabrics, beach cloth, brocade, cambric, chambray, chantilly net and lace, chiffon, crêpe, cretonne, damask, dimity, flannel, fringes, lawn, madras, moiré, organdy, plaid, pongee, print cloth, ribbons, satin, soisette, suede cloth, velour.

Scenery (theatrical).

Drill, duck, netting, osenaburg, sheeting, cordage, rope, and twine.

Screens and Partitions.

Airplane fabrics, awning stripes, basket-weave cloth, beach cloth, broadcloth, brocade, burlap (cotton), casement cloth, corduroy, cottonade, crash, damask, drill, duck, duvetyn (cotton back), fringes, gingham, hickory cloth, holland, jacquard fabrics, khaki cloth, long cloth, marquissette, moiré, momie cloth, muslin, oxford, pongee, plush, poplin, sateen, sheeting, ratine, tapestry, velour, velvet, velveteen.

Shock Absorbers (snubbers).

Webbing.

Shoes.

Duck and satin for uppers; duck for heel stays; elderdown and felt for in-soles; drill, duck, and flannel for lining; haircloth and netting for inter-lining; osenaburg for lining in rubber shoes; elastic fabrics for goring; drill, felt, and wadding for heel pads; braids and tapes for trimming and reinforcement.

Shower Curtains. (See Waterproof fabrics and Rubberized fabrics.)**Shrouds.**

Batiste, broadcloth, brocade, crêpe, lace, longcloth, moiré, muslin, net, plush, pongee, poplin, sateen, soisette, swiss.

Smocks.

Broadcloth, brocade, calico, crash, crêpe, cretonne, duck, gingham, lawn, longcloth, moiré, muslin, percale, pongee, poplin, print cloth, sateen, sheeting, soisette.

Snubbers. (See Shock absorbers.)**Sporting Goods. (See Athletic and sporting goods.)****Strainers, Filters, Press Cloths.**

Cheesecloth, drill, duck, sheeting.

Straps.

Duck, ticking, webbing.

Table Coverings (runners, sets, doilies, etc.).

Beach cloth, broadcloth, cambric, chambray, chiffon, crêpe, cretonne, damask, dimity, embroidery, flannel, gingham, knit goods, lace, lawn, madras, organdy, oxford, pique, pongee, sheeting, sponge cloth, velour, voile. Asbestos cloth, felt, flannel, imitation leather, oilcloth, plush, and velvet for silence pads.

Tanks (exhibition, swimming, etc.).

Duck.

Tapes (measuring, etc.).

Narrow fabrics, print cloth, sheeting.

Tarpaulins.

Drill, duck, osenaburg, sheeting.

Tents.

Awning stripes, cordage, denim, drill, duck, osenaburg, serge, sheeting, tape, webbing. (See also Awnings.)

Theatrical Goods. (See Artificial flowers, Costumes, Decorations, Scenery, Tanks (exhibition), etc.)**Tires.**

Duck (plain and square woven) and tire cord fabrics for carcass; drill, duck, osenaburg, print cloth, and sheeting in linings and flaps; leno fabrics for breakers; duck, imitation leather, oilcloth, rubberized and waterproof fabrics for tire covers; duck and holland in tire-repair material.

Toilet Kits.

Canton flannel, crêpe, cretonne, damask, denim, duck, imitation leather, jean, plaid, poplin, rubberized and waterproof fabrics, sateen, sheetings.

Towels and Wash Cloths.

Dish towels—Cottonade, crash, damask, glass cloth, osenaburg. Tapes used for trimming. Bath towels—Crash, damask, knit goods, lace, novelty yarns, sponge cloth, terry cloth. Wash cloths—Knit goods, sponge cloth, terry cloth.

Toys.

Absorbent cotton, airplane fabrics, alpaca, awning stripes, balloon cloth, basket-weave cloth, batiste, batting, beach cloth, broadcloth, brocade, calico, cambric, chambray, chantilly net and lace, cheesecloth, chiffon, chintz; cord, rope, and twine; corduroy, cottonade, crash, crêpe, cretonne, crinoline, damask, denim, diaper cloth, dimity, drill, duck, duvetyn, elastic fabrics, flannel, gingham, gauze, hickory cloth, Indian linen, jacquard fabrics, jean, jersey cloth, khaki cloth, lawn, longcloth, madras, moiré, moleskin, muslin, nainsook, narrow fabrics, oilcloth, organdy, oxford, pajama check, percale, pique, plush, pongee, poplin, print cloth, ratine, rep, ribbons, sateen, satin, seersucker, scrim, sheeting, soisette, stockinet, swiss, tapestry, terry cloth, ticking, velour, velvet, venetian, voile, waterproof and rubberized fabrics, webbing.

Transmission and Brake Lining (automobile).

Webbing.

Trimmings (for ladies' wearing apparel).

Basket-weave cloth, braids, broadcloth, brocade, chiffon, corduroy, crash, crêpe, cretonne, denim, drill, duck, cotton-back duvetyn, elastic fabrics, flannel, fleece, gingham, Indian linen, lingerie checks, longcloth, marquissette, moiré, muslin, net and lace, organdy, pin checks, pongee, poplin, ratine, ribbons, sateen, scrim, seersucker, sheeting, soisette, swiss, tapestry, terry cloth, velour, velvet, velveteen, venetian, voile.

Trunks.

Burlap (cotton), cheesecloth, chintz, drill, duck, felt, gauze, hickory cloth, imitation leather, jean, moleskin, muslin, sateen, sheeting, tapes, ticking, tufts, velvet, velveteen, waterproof and rubberized fabrics, webbing.

Typewriter Ribbons.

Cambric, sheeting, tape.

Umbrellas and Parasols.

Awning stripes, cretonne, duck, fringes, muslin, print cloth, sateen, sheeting, umbrella gingham. (See also Waterproof and rubberized fabrics.)

Underwear.

Women's—Airplane fabrics, braids, basket-weave cloth, batiste, broadcloth, brocade, cambric, canton flannel, crêpe, charmeuse, chiffon, dimity, elastic fabrics, flannelette, fleece, gingham, Indian linen, knit goods, lingerie checks, longcloth, madras, muslin, nainsook, net and lace, oxford, pajama checks, pin checks, poplin, pongee, print cloth, piqué, ribbons, seersucker, sheeting, soisette, swiss, tape, voiles. Men's—Airplane fabrics, batiste, broadcloth, dimity, flannelette, knit goods, longcloth, madras, muslin, nainsook, oxford, print cloth, seersucker, sheeting.

Upholstery.

Filler—Batting and wadding, felt, linters, waste. Trimmings—Braids, laces and embroideries, twines, webbing. For covering—Armure, bedford cord, brocade, broadcloth, cambric, charmeuse, cheviot, cretonne, corduroy, crinoline, damask, denim, drill, duck, haircloth, imitation leather, jacquard fabrics, moleskin, momie cloth, muslin, print cloth, osnaburg, plush, rep, tapestry, sateen, sheeting, velvet, venetian. Slip covers—Alpaca, awning stripes, cambric, chambray, crash, cretonne, chintz, denim, drill, duck, gingham, Indian linen, muslin, sateen, sheeting.

Ventilators (screens).

Cheesecloth, duck (air ducts), print cloth, scrim, sheeting.

Wall Coverings (not draperies).

Armure, brocade, burlap (cotton), cheesecloth, damask, duck, momie cloth, muslin, oilcloth, print cloth, osnaburg, sheeting, tapestry. Used plain, impregnated, coated with paint, or in combination with other materials.

Wash Cloths. (See Towels.)**Waterproof Fabrics.**

Airplane fabrics, balloon cloth, denim, drill, duck, jean, moleskin, muslin, sateen, serge, sheeting.

Weatherstripping.

Batting and wadding, felt, sheeting, webbing, yarns.

Whips.

Braids, imitation leather, oilcloth, sheeting, webbing.

Windbreaks.

Duck.

Window Shades.

Cords, duck, fringes, holland, imitation leather, oilcloth, print cloth, sheeting, tapes, tobacco cloth, waterproof fabrics.

Work Clothes (men's).

Bedford cord, corduroy, crash, denim, drill, duck, jean, jersey cloth, oxford, rep, sheeting, ticking.

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